

## FINDS CAPITAL GETS LESS THAN LABOR

Civic Federation Committee Says Wages Take Two-thirds of Earnings.

### SOCIALISTS ARE REFUTED

The National Civic Federation committee on the division of the people's income, in a preliminary report made public yesterday, finds that capital instead of receiving four times as much of the product of labor as does labor itself receives only half as much. The committee was appointed to investigate the oft-repeated statement that labor receives in wages only 18 per cent. of the annual product.

The members of the committee are W. J. Paine of Watertown, Conn.; Prof. H. C. Wood of Columbia University, and the Rev. John A. Ryan of St. Paul's Seminary, St. Paul, Minn. They have reached their conclusions after analyzing census figures on manufacturing, mines and quarries, the Interstate Commerce Commission's figures on steam railroads, and the census on the financial statement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

From these sources the committee concludes that in general after miscellaneous expenses and the cost of materials or supplies are deducted, two-thirds of the value added go to wage earners and one-third goes to capital. Out of this third the capitalist must provide for depreciation.

### Cover Labors of 10,000,000.

The statistics covered the labors of more than 25 per cent. of the gainfully employed, or 10,000,000 wage earners. It extends to the value of the product of whom there were 6,143,739 in 1910, and 6,000,000 farmers who are both captives and captors. Statistics regarding them are lacking.

The committee takes the stand that the value of each worker is the difference between the value of the product and the cost of materials, not the gross value alone. Thus it says the worker's value in 1910 was \$1,025, the difference between the gross value of his product, \$2,420, and \$1,395, the cost, not \$2,420. This difference the report calls added value.

From this added value, it continues, the manufacturer must pay taxes, advertising, rent, royalties, a source of traveling agents, &c., and his payroll before he can figure on his share. Deducting such expenses, there was in 1910 a fund of \$85 per employee, or \$850 for each of these, or 65.4 per cent. went to labor and \$209, or 33.6 per cent. to capital.

The report finds that the census returns of 1910 and 1914 show that wages are increasing but that they are larger in proportion to the total to be divided between capital and labor. Hence the census figures show that capital's profits are decreasing, both in the aggregate and allowing for depreciation.

### Big Increase in Average Wage.

Comparing the census reports for the last six years and allowing for changes in methods of taking it, the committee concludes that the average annual wage in manufacturing industries has increased from \$247 to \$318 in six years and the normal rate of interest has decreased one-fourth. The wage increase they find, was especially large from 1909 to 1910, and still continues.

In speaking of the Ford profit sharing plan, the report says it has made big profits since criminal violence accompanied by high wages, but the extension of the same pay schedule to other industries would mean widespread bankruptcy, because of the small average profit margin.

The report refutes the Socialist Congressional Handbook, which on general average figures for 200,000 or 300,000 factories, and asks, "How does Henry Ford pay such big wages out of such returns as this?" The report remarks that the prosperity of the Ford business or any other successful business does not prove all other businesses to be similarly profitable.

### FOR BIG JEWISH CONFERENCE.

Rumanian Hebrews Oppose Plan to Limit Delegates to 150.

At a meeting of the Federation of Rumanian Jews held yesterday in the Manhattan Lyceum in Sixth street, it was decided to oppose the proposal of the American Jewish Committee to hold a conference limited to 150 delegates to consider Jewish affairs in connection with the war. The Rumanians want the conference to be a great mass meeting.

Former Assemblyman Solomon S. Sufin, chairman, said a conference limited to a few delegates would not be democratic and that the only way for the Jews of the world to settle their status is to speak now in America in such numbers as to carry weight.

It also was decided to establish on the lower East Side a social center for Rumanian Jews, of whom there are 30,000 in this city. The center will have an institute to fit men for naturalization. It is proposed to urge Rumanian Jews to contribute 5 cents each a week to found it.

A report was read on the Home for Convalescents, established by the federation in what was formerly the Forest Castle at Grandview on the Hudson. There are two acres and the present investment was \$100,000. Officers elected yesterday were: President, Julius Weiss; directors, Joseph Weiss, Samuel Goldstein, Mrs. Betty Weiss, Miss Rose Markowitz, Solomon Diamant and Dr. Philip S. Berano.

### WAITER CALLED \$6,000 THIEF.

Arrested at Pennsylvania Station as Berkeley Robber.

Ellison Jones, a colored waiter in the restaurant at the Pennsylvania Railroad station, was arrested yesterday morning by Detectives Burgess and McDonald of the Second branch, charged with having stolen jewelry worth more than \$6,000 from occupants of the Berkeley, 29 Fifth avenue.

The chief clerk was Mrs. W. A. Emery, from whom a diamond brooch and pin valued at \$1,100, was stolen on May 28. Jones was working as doorman of the station.

The following day James Cole, a negro, was arrested after he had tried to pawn the stolen articles. He is now awaiting trial. Jones was caught in the same way.

### PASTORS TO DISCUSS LAW.

Tax on Church Property Among Questions Proposed.

Five questions of legislative policy will be discussed this morning at a meeting of the assembly hall of the Metropolitan Life Building, which 1,000 ministers have been invited to attend.

They are proposed to tax church property to abolish State aid to denominational schools, to abolish moving picture censorship, to restrict suffrage to those able to read and write and to repeal anti-gambling legislation.

## SOUTH DISCOUNTS RULING ON GRANDFATHER CLAUSE

State Leaders Say U. S. Supreme Court's Action Will Have Small Influence on Political Situation—North Carolina to Fight for Its Law.

### TO FIGHT AT RALEIGH.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court holding unconstitutional the grandfather clause in the constitution of Oklahoma may give the voting power to thousands of negroes formerly disfranchised in a number of Southern States. The Sun through its correspondents, has obtained the views of those best qualified to speak regarding what the result will be and what, if any, efforts will be made to keep the present situation intact.

Here are the opinions from various States affected by the law:

### North Carolina Democrats Believe Their Law Good.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 27.—Democratic leaders at the State capital in advance of the text of Chief Justice Taft's opinion in the Oklahoma and Maryland cases, which destroyed the grandfather clause known as the grandfather clause, and the North Carolina amendment before the Federal Supreme Court. Assuming that the court upsets this clause because the amendments to the constitution are against the negro, Democrats who are to undertake the defense of the clause maintain the substantiality of difference between the destroyed amendments and North Carolina's.

North Carolina set her deadline for the amendment January 1, 1901, or if the 1897. The North Carolina amendment, passed August 2, 1900, provides for a requisite for suffrage that the elector be a white man, and that he be a citizen of the State in the English language. But if such elector could vote anywhere in the United States prior to January 1, 1901, or if he be the lineal descendant of any elector who could vote prior to that date he may register and vote throughout meeting the literacy test until December 1, 1901.

Under that provision more than 80,000 blacks laid down their right to vote and it is asserted that the number of rights so readily and unreluctantly that there is no public record of a disfranchised negro offering to register with its grandfather clause went into effect.

It is admitted here that if North Carolina's amendment is destroyed and the negro again votes the State will go overwhelmingly Republican in 1916.

The amendment of 1900, which urged an extension of the grandfather clause as a further protection to the whites. Attorney General Bickett led the fight against the amendment of the whites. E. L. Travis, chairman of the State Tax Commission, is persuaded that the act can be triumphantly defended. He says the extension of the grandfather clause. Because of the State's refusal to perpetuate a distinction between the races, the amendment believes the North Carolina amendment is safe.

Republicans assert that they will seek the annihilation of the polls to the negroes of blacks. From a white party of 40,000 and 80,000 blacks in 1900 the Republicans have grown to 115,000 whites and now have one million in Congress.

### BEATEN IN MARYLAND.

Grandfather Clause Never Popular at Polls.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—The decision declaring unconstitutional the grandfather clause will not affect the vote of either party in Maryland, as the law applies only to small minorities in various parts of the State and not to the State at large. Several attempts were made to disfranchise negroes by incorporating the clause in the constitution, but the amendments were defeated at the polls.

Annapolis, Elliott City, Elkton and several other small cities in which the negro vote cut a figure thereupon obtained by legislative enactment laws which made the grandfather clause applicable to municipal elections only, hoping thereby to evade the constitutional objections.

The first attempt to enforce this law the registrars were threatened with damage suits and in Elkton City none would consent to serve. In Annapolis the registrars did not hesitate to enforce the law and negroes were turned away.

### NASHVILLE LOOTING CASE ARGUED TO-DAY

Receivership for City Finances Owing to Stolen Books Is Asked Also.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 27.—The first argument in court over the Nashville municipal scandal will come tomorrow in chancery, when the City Commission will move to have the court solve the injunction that restrained them two weeks ago from summarily dismissing Controller Miles Burns from duty after Mayor Howell had at a meeting of the Commissioners, held Burns responsible for the safe keeping of city books that were missing.

Since the attempted dismissal of Burns, the results in the affair include the indictment of Burns, Finance Commissioner Lyle Andrews and Assistant City Treasurer J. B. West, Jr., on charges of theft of public records and destroying books and public records to the injury of others; the filing of a bill to put the city financial affairs in the hands of a receiver, the arrest of Treasurer C. A. Myers on the charge of misappropriation of \$12,000 of the city's treasury money; and a wholesale theft of the city cash and revenue books.

Commissioner Burns asserted that he was not responsible for the loss of the books and so reported. Previously in his injunction suit he charged that Andrews and West had looted the city treasury and that was why the books were stolen. West has since been sought, but is believed to be in Australia.

Burns says that in street contracts he has been robbed of the \$100,000 and he specifically charges that the Mayor had a large amount of city money expended to boost his private interests. So alarming have been Burns' charges that in addition to the receivership movement in court, there are efforts being made to call all of the head officials of the city.

With the first books found missing and many others stolen, it is regarded as being impossible to call all of the head officials of the city.

Following the injunction suit argument to-morrow will be the receivership suit to abolish State aid to denominational schools, to abolish moving picture censorship, to restrict suffrage to those able to read and write and to repeal anti-gambling legislation.

### MISSISSIPPI IS SAFE.

Tax Law Said to Be as Effective as Grandfather Clause.

JACKSON, Miss., June 27.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Oklahoma and Maryland election cases will not affect Mississippi, her Constitution builders having steered clear of all such broilers as the "grandfather clause," basing the right of suffrage on what is known as an "educational" qualification and which years ago stood the assaults of Senator Hoar of Massachusetts and others.

Section 241 of the Constitution of Mississippi reads:

### Personal of Commission.

The original members of the foundation were relief workers were Wickliffe R. H. Jones, general manager of the International Health Commission, chairman, Ernest P. Bicknell, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, James J. manager of the Rockefeller Institute, Eliot Wadsworth of Boston became a member of the commission in March and Jeremiah Smith, Jr., in June.

The foundation cooperated with the Belgian Relief Committee of New York before waiting for its own committee to report and spent a little more than \$1,000,000 in providing the greater part of full cargoes of supplies for Belgian relief. The commission opened an office in Rotterdam, Holland, for receiving, sorting and shipping clothing sent to the Belgian Relief Committee, and later the foundation opened a similar office in Belgium, where they were refugees, in which undertaking \$300,000 was expended.

The foundation also appropriated \$200,000 a year for the payment of stipends to scientific professors of Belgian universities for whom laboratory facilities have been provided in England.

Messrs. Jones, Bicknell and James made a tour of inspection through northern France between the spring and the summer and in the latter part of the year they returned to the United States, where they were received with immediate relief for the committee of Purnay and Givet, where extreme suffering was found.

### WEST VA. NOT AFFECTED.

Republicans Have Prevented Grandfather Clause Passage.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 27.—The United States Supreme Court's recent decision declaring unconstitutional the grandfather clause will have no political effect in West Virginia, generally regarded as a Southern State. While there always has been a strong sentiment toward the enactment of a similar law in the State, yet ever since the separation of the old Union the Republicans either have been in the majority or have been strong enough in the State Legislature to prevent the passage of such a measure.

In 1912, when it appeared that the Democrats had bright prospects for carrying the State, an almost successful attempt was made to have the clause written into the platform. At the subsequent legislative session an attempt was made to have a Jim Crow law enacted, but this too failed by a small majority.

Only about half a dozen counties in the entire State have had any considerable large colored voters. Strongly enough, there are among the largest counties as well. Their strength in the legislature has been sufficient to prevent the passage of the law mentioned.

### WILL FIGHT FOR AUTO FINES CITIES COLLECT

Woodbury, Contending Money Is State's, to Start Action Against Buffalo.

ALBANY, June 27.—The city of Buffalo will be made the defendant in an action yesterday by Attorney-General Woodbury to recover for the State the fines and penalties received by the city for violations of the motor vehicle law during the last five years. The suit if successful will be followed by similar actions against a large number of other cities, besides towns and villages, which have refused to turn over automobile fines to the State Treasurer as provided by the Callan motor vehicle law.

The suit is for \$50,000, although the exact sum retained by the city of Buffalo is not known. The Attorney-General has been informed that one item of \$14,000 alone has been retained by the city.

Complaint has been made that many municipalities have found it a source of great profit to impose upon visiting motorists fines and penalties for merely nominal violations and to use the money so collected for local purposes.

The Buffalo authorities contend that their local charter permits the retention of the fines and penalties. The Attorney-General takes the contrary view.

The action will determine once and for all whether or not the State roads are to benefit from the operation of the Callan motor vehicle law.

### Elevator Operator Hurt.

Gaston Gittens, 419 West Fifty-third street, who is employed as an elevator operator in the Wilburham apartments at Thirtieth street and Fifth avenue, was severely injured yesterday afternoon when he was caught between the door of the car and the floor. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said he probably will die.

### GLAN ISLAND WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK

## LESS WAR DISTRESS, COMMISSION FINDS

Rockefeller Foundation Gets Report of Better Conditions in Europe.

### GERMAN AID FOR POLAND

The war relief commission, sent by the Rockefeller Foundation to stricken Europe last November to make a first hand study of conditions as to the time, place and means of rendering aid most effectively, has completed its survey of conditions as they affect non-combatants in all the countries at war except Italy and Turkey, which are to be visited at an early date.

The foundation issued yesterday a statement as to its great relief work, accomplished through the commission, in which it said that the outstanding feature of the situation among the non-combatants in Europe today is that "the more highly organized communities are finding it possible to alleviate acute distress among their peoples."

"At the outset of the war and due to its sudden development," the statement goes on, "there was a severe dislocation of economic life throughout the world, not alone in the belligerent countries. A readjustment has now been effected and the population has become measurably adapted to war conditions. Thus, even countries like Belgium are now able to help themselves to a degree in the matter of food supplies, though Belgium is still wholly dependent on the Commission for Relief in Belgium for the importation of all such supplies."

"Suffering and want are still acute in Serbia, Serbia and Montenegro are still in the throes of typhus and substantial economic and social reconstruction is impossible at present."

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### Funds for Hospital.

The foundation provided funds with which a military hospital at Compiegne in charge of Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research might be fully equipped with apparatus and also supplied with technicians.

Messrs. Jones and Bicknell found great distress in Serbia, which was overwhelmed, however, by an epidemic of typhus. The negroes were threatened also with epidemics of typhus and cholera. The foundation took the matter up with the Red Cross, and the Serbian government invited the presence of an American sanitary commission, which is under the charge of Dr. Richard P. Strong, professor of tropical diseases at Harvard.

The foundation provided \$35,000 of the \$125,000 expended for equipment and maintenance of the sanitary commission.

Messrs. Bicknell and Wadsworth were unable to find an available grain supply in Denmark, Sweden, Russia and Rumania for the purpose of food supplies. Germany found itself in a position to assume entire responsibility for the relief of that part of Poland under its control.

The war relief commission of the Rockefeller Foundation has established headquarters in Switzerland, where it will keep track of conditions in the war area.

### RECEIVED FARES

NEW YORK CENTRAL

### OVER JULY 4

Niagara Falls

\$11 via West Shore R. R.

\$12.25 via New York Central

Tickets on sale July 2nd (for 6:00 p.m. train and later) July 3rd, and morning trains July 4th. Returning until July 6th.

### Adirondack and Green Mts. 1000 Islands

Very Low Round Trip Fares. July 2nd and 3rd. Returning until July 6th.

### Chautauqua \$12.75 via West Shore R. R. \$13.35 via New York Central.

Going July 5th and Aug. 2nd. Return limit, Aug. 3rd and 31st, respectively.

### Special Fare Bulletin

giving full particulars of Holiday Recreations, may be obtained of New York Central ticket agent or address: Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

### New York Phone, 6310 Madison Brooklyn Phone, 167 Main

## LOCKOUT IN CHICAGO MAKES 250,000 DLE

Contractors Begin to Tie Up \$700,000,000 Capital in Fight on Unions.

### SHIP HORSES FROM CITY

Chicago, June 27.—With the shipment of twelve carloads of horses to pastures in Wisconsin began today a construction tieup in Chicago which stops all organized contractors and materials manufacturers from operating until the unions now on strike submit their grievances to arbitration. The employers say that no less than \$700,000,000 capital and 200,000 mechanics of all sorts in addition to the 50,000 new out of employment will be involved.

Both sides are preparing for a bitter struggle and say it will be a fight to a finish. The employers say the shut-down is to retaliate against the strikers, who refused to submit to arbitration the differences between the contractors, and that the tieup will be complete all over the city and suburbs within a week.

Officials of the Carpenter District Council said to-night that before the war is much older the strikers probably will be called upon to support the international union for help to combat the lockout effect. Such an appeal probably would bring the executive council of the American Federation of Labor into the trouble, with the ultimate result that the labor unions all over the country would be called upon to support, morally and financially, the Chicago union men.

The first shipment of horses out of the city pending an adjustment of the trouble was made by team owners and materials men whose plants have already been closed down.

This morning several thousand teamsters of work. Many mills and materials plants will not reopen to-morrow. Other plants will close from day to day as the mill owners complete contracts already under way. All pending work will be finished.

With the shut-down of all lumber yards, stone, lime and cement works, brick yards, sash, door and blind mills, and all other sources of building construction supplies, the 200,000 men will be idle. Deprived of material, the independent contractors who have signed individual agreements with the carpenters at 75 cents an hour will be unable to continue work and the 10,000 of the 16,000 carpenters back at work also will be forced into the ranks of the idle, it is said.

The shut-down order is directed not only against the carpenters but against all sheet metal workers, painters, iron workers, joiners and other trades on strike. The employers say they are determined to carry on the present warfare against what they term "intolerable abuses of unions" and to force the acceptance by the unions of a uniform form of agreement for the entire building trades industry.

### Butcher Hangs Himself.

Adolph Sommers, 47, a butcher, tied a clothes line to the knob of his bedroom door at 212 Convent avenue, yesterday afternoon, threw the other end of the rope through the transom and stepped into the hall, placed his head in a noose which he had formed. He was dead when his wife, Mrs. Lillian Sommers, and his daughter, Miss Jeanette, returned after a short walk. Sommers had been discouraged by continued ill health.

### REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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## INCENDIARIES USED OIL FRANKFURTERS

Ingenious Means Employed by Firebugs Shown in Adamson's Report.

### MANY CASES DETECTED

Many cases of the detection of ingenious incendiary crimes are related in the annual report of Fire Commissioner Adamson, which will be issued to-morrow.

Formerly the arson report of the Fire Department has contained only statistics concerning the number of arrests, convictions and other data, but this year several unusual crimes are made public as well.

The total number of convictions for arson in